REGISTERED No. 12—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,798.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATTARA," 1,236 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		February 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Nagapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopanlpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ False Point	27
„ Cochin	13		March.
„ Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushrh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BELAMB, KOWEIT, and MOHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Menville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	Feb. 3	„ Mohomerah	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	25
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	March 1
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	3
„ Mohomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 18-4, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 200 H.P., Captain C. C. Conran, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE steam-ship ARIEL, 1,108 Tons, 700 H. P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in February.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—1st Class, Rs. 450, Exclusive of Wines.

This Steamer has good Cabin accommodation for a few Passengers. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th February, to be followed by the Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 2,193 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th February 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-4
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

[PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9-10	
Alexandria	29	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	With Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.
"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s.s. TIMOR, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Brown.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. CORINNA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Corinna.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Pentman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,115 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,053 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

10 Cases Coloured Prints, 24 and 28 yards.
3 „ Silk Border Dhoties, 40 by 8 yards.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.

On account of the underwriters—

25 Pcs as damaged Printing Paper, 23-138 lbs.
9 Cases damaged Foolscap Papers.
5 Bales damaged Pasteboards.

On account of the consignee—

25 Bales damaged Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.
3 „ „ „ „ 8 lbs.
5 „ „ „ „ 10 lbs.
5 „ White Jaconets, No. 64,527,703.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1873.

SADANUND SHRIORISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS IN GILT FRAME

BY THE BEST ARTISTS,

(Without Reserve).

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of 14 Cases Pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War. Subjects are Steeple-chase, Consolation, The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and his family, Battle of Wellington and Blucher, Dutch Port, Verona, Marshes of the Elbe, Good Bye, In Memoriam, Last Kiss, Black Brunswicker, Grace Darling, Christ blessing Children, Spring Blossoms, Kingston Harbour, Morning Bath, Morning Toilet, Farm-house, Surprised Children in the Wood, Blumless Alp, Morning in Highland, Waiting for the Verdict, Wreck of the Emigrant, Close of Day, Low's Reverie, Coasts of France and England, Banquet Roses, Enchantress, Beggar's Petition, Hunting Scene, Left in Charge, Wide Awake, Master Pony, Recognition, First Cigar, Sheep Summer, Winter Sheep, Royal Marriage, Alp Scene, Lake of Geneva, Mother's Treasure, Naple Boys, Coming out of Church, Winter in Holland, Feeding Time, Forest Scene, Eving in the Alps, The Holt, In the Stream, Interrupted Repose, Departure of Pinnette, Table d'Hote, Calais Harbour, Preparing for the Bath, Painting Landscape, Bad Luck just caught, Sailor Quarters, Lord's Supper, Photographic Frame, Fancy Boxes, Musical Albums, Paper Pictures, &c., &c., &c., and various other well selected drawings of important scenes of the late Franco-German War.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO, 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Gamdavie Road, Girgaum.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 10 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, Framjee Sorabjee, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated on the 29th November 1872, on account and risk of the Mortgagors Baboo Baijee, Hurrichund Baboo Ijee, Janardhun Ballajee, Amcharam Janardhun, Ragoonath Janardhun, Morobaa Janardhun and Annundibai, widow, the following properties, viz.:—

Firstly. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement thereon, assessed under No. 8, now assessed under No. 9, situate, lying and being on the western side of Gamdevie Road in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, containing by admeasurement 1,407 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 656, and bounded on the east by the said Gamdevie Road, on the west by the share of Damjee Ballajee on the north by the other moiety share of the aforesaid messuage or tenement and premises, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Withuljee.

Third v. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being on the western side of Gamdevie Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 656, and bounded on the east by the said Gamdevee Road, on the west by the share of Damjee Ballajee on the north by the other moiety share of the aforesaid land belonging to Damjee Ballajee, on the north by the share of the said Janardhun Ballajee, on the south by the moiety share of Janardhun Ballajee.

Secondly. All that moiety or equal half share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, (assessed under No. 8 and now No. 9) situate, lying and being on the western side of the Gamdevee Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 656, and bounded on the east by the said Gamdevee Road, on the west by the share of Damajee Ballajee on the north by the other moiety share of the aforesaid messuage or tenement and premises, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Withuljee.

All the said piece or parcel of freehold salt bat'y ground, or foreshore land with the two bungalows and outhouses, situate on the east side of Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, Bombay, formerly assessed by the collector of assessment under Nos. 6 and 6 A and now under Nos. 15 and 16, containing by admeasurement 18 bighas and 30 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the collector of land revenue under Nos. 525 and 526, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Wassudew Ramchunder, on the west by the said Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, on the north partly by the property of Jetha Ludha and partly by the salt batty ground of the said Wassewdew Ramchunder, and on the south partly by the salt batty ground belonging to the late Huttonjee Edulji and partly by the property of Muddon Bhicajee, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Burjorjee Rustomjee Manjee Feerozena and the said Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah respectively.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1874.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 591, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1-pint Bottles

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBBLE STONE.

A QUANTITY of ROUGH STONE, suitable for BUILDING or ROAD METAL—to be sold cheap. Apply to

P. F. BALCHER,
Sasseon Dock, Colaba.

29th January 1874.

BLONDIN,

THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 30TH JANUARY 1874.

Come and See the Wonderful and Extraordinary Performances of these

CELEBRATED ARTISTES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Ticket to admit three persons (First Class)—Rs. 6.
First Class, Rs. 3. Second Class, Rs. 1. Pit, 8 Annas.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, A GRAND SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE (For Families and School) Performance to commence at 3 o'clock P.M.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO FIRST & SECOND CLASS SEATS ONLY.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 31ST JANUARY. AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

*** Family Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co. only.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held, in the Club House, on SATURDAY next, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 29th January 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS of VUSSOO JADUT, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DYAL ADUT ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of the above-named deceased has been made by the abovenamed Applicant to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of January 1874.

CHALK & TURNER,
Applicant's Proctors.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, a Light Circular fronted English-built Miniature BROUGHAM, with Serviceable GREY ARAB HORSE, and nearly new Plated Mounted HARNESS.

The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
No. 7, Meadow Street.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Lockyer's Solar Physics	20 0
Punch's Pocket Book, 1874	1 8
Bett's Naturalist in Nicaragua	7 8
Army and Navy Sicnal Book	2 8
Dr. H. V. Carter on Urinary Calculi	4 0
Vanity Fair Albums, Vol. 5	26 0
The Speaker's Commentary Vol. 1	15 0
Brown's Races of Mankind. Vol. 1	3 12
Clinton's Compendium of English History	4 12
Six Weeks in the Saddle: a Painter's Journal in Iceland	3 12
Business; by a Merchant	4 12
Chesney's Essays in Military Biography	7 12
Trollope's Phineas Redux. 2 Vols	15 0
Bret Harte's Echoes of the Plains, by Jack Hazlitt	3 0
Toilers and Spinsters; by Miss Thackeray	4 12
The Stately Homes of England. Illustrated	12 4
West's Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, 1874	11 4
Pettigrew on Animal Locomotion	3 12
Cooper's Mishmee Hills: an attempt to Penetrate Thibet from Assam	6 12
The Fairy Family, Ballads and Metrical Tales, illustrating the Fairy Mythology of Europe	3 4
Bucknill and Tucke's Psychological Medicine	15 12
Lytton's Last of the Barons. Knebworth edn	2 4
Marsden on Cancer	5 8
Peter Parley's Annual, 1874	3 4
Vaughan's Words of Hope—Temple Church Sermons	3 4
Bradlaw's Strangers and Pilgrims	3 4
Messon's Drummond of Hawthornden	6 12
Sir Hope Grant's Incident of the Sepoy War	7 8
Taylor's Confessions of a Thug. New Edition	3 12
Supplement to English Cyclopædia of Arts	26 4
Memoirs of Sir Edwin Landseer	15 12
Brackinbury's Fanti and Ashanti	3 4
Cu ie's Indian Law Examination Manual	3 8
Bellew's From the Indus to the Tigris	8 12
Ballingall's Scottish Life	6 12
Goethe's Conversations with Eckermann	2 4
Count on Strains of Girders, Arches, and Trusses	4 12
New's Life, Wanderings, and Labours in Eastern Africa	6 12
Thwarted; by Florence Montgomery	3 4
French Society from the Fronde to the Great Revolution; by H. B. Baker. 2 vols	13 4
Procter's Borderland of Science	6 12
Do. Expanse of Heaven	3 12
Dr. McLeod Campbell on the Nature of the Atonement	3 12
St. Clair's Darwinism and Design or Creation, by Evolution	3 4
Good Words. Volume 1873	4 12
Ferguson's History of Modern Architecture. New Edition	20 0
Memoirs of Mary Somerville	7 8
Barnes on the Diseases of Women	17 8
Platt's Hindustani Grammar	7 8
Do. on Criminal Evidence. New Edition	20 0
Whitaker's Almanac, 1874	1 0
Dun's Veterinary Medicines	7 8
Wolf's Habits of Wild Animals. Illustrated	13 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, December	2 4
Lytton's Poetsions. Vols. 1, 2, 3. Each	3 12
Townsend's Manual of Dates. New Edition	11 4
A Salon of the Second Empire; by Grace Ramsay	6 12
The New Magdalen; by Wilkie Collins	3 12
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Golden Treasury of Thought: a gathering of Quotations, Ancient and Modern	4 12
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Boutell and Aveling's Heraldry, 487 engravings	4 12
Solicitors' Diary, 1874	3 4
Geikie's Geological Primer	0 10
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Leisure Hour. Volume 1873	4 8
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Grote's Minor Works	8 12
Hunt's Romances of Cornwall	4 12
Oliphant's Standard English	3 12
Bellamy's Surgical Anatomy	4 4
Milton's Hymns on Christ's Nativity. Illustrated	3 0
Pet: a Story for Children; by Rev. H. R. Haweis	3 12
Words of Human Wisdom, with Preface; by Canon Liddon.	2 4
Freeman on Comparative Politics	8 12
National Album of Song and Beauty	6 12
Round the World; by Jules Verne	4 12
Ganot's Physics. New edition	9 8
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy	8 12
Bentley's Manual of Botany. New Edition	4 4
Cobwebs from an Empty Skull	2 4
Clarke's Manual of Surgery	6 4
Egypt as a Health Resort	2 4
Goulburn's Gospel of Childhood	3 4
Lubbock on the Transformation of Insects	2 0
Bowdler's Family Shakespeare. New Edition	4 12
Gabriel Denver; by Maddox Brown	4 12
Words from the Poets	0 10
Hamerton's Chapters on Animals, with 20 etchings	7 12
All the Year Round. Vol. 10	3 8
Pictures on Scenery in Ireland; engravings by Creswick	5 12
Homer's Iliad: translated by Mr. J. G. Cordery. 2 vols	10 0
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	4 12
Mr Fawcett's Speeches	6 12
Memoires de Paul de Kock	2 4
Good Things for the Young. Vol. 1873	4 12
Beauties of English Landscape—Birket Foster. *Cloth*	13 4
Cassell's Bible Educator. Vol. 1	3 12
Jules Favre's Government of the National Defence	6 12
Strickland's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. 2 vols	6 8
Jerrold's Story of a Feather. New Edition	1 8
Beauty: What it is, and how to Preserve it	0 10
Barker's Station Amusements in New Zealand	3 12
Kitchen's History of France to 1453	6 12
Towler's Text Book of Photography	10 0
Children's Garland from the best Poets. New Edition	3 12
Brachelet's Etymological French Dictionary	6 12
MacArthur's History of Scotland	1 4
Cassell's Popular Recreator. Vol. 1	3 12
Hardwick's Photography	4 12
Collins' Globe Dictionary	1 8
New Facts; by author of Enquire Within	5 0
Lyrics of Ancient Palestine	6 12
Erasmus Wilson's Lectures on Dermatology	4 12
Burton's History of Scotland. Vol. 5, Small Edn	1 4
Knolly's Dictionary of Military Terms	3 4
Bannatyne's Guide to Examinations for Sub-Lieutenant, and N. C. Officers	4 8
Richards on Wood Working Machines and Factories	3 4
Brompton Lectures, 1872. The Persistence of Christianity	7 8
Burgh on Modern Marine Compound Engines	11 4

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PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

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MAKER OF LOOMS, SLASHER, SIZING, AND WARPING MACHINES.

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Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
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Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monogram Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

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Silver and Electro-Plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap in any price, nor worth buying.

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NOTICES.

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PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,

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RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots	„ 30 „
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All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

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AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s Stock of Goods suitable for the above has never been more *Extensive, Varied, and Recherché* than at the present time.

THEIR IMPORTATIONS

for THIS SEASON have been *unusually heavy

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

In EXCHANGE on London there is hardly any appreciable alteration in rates, nor has there been any special amount of business done to affect either ready or forward Bills.

Government Securities are again offered at lower prices, but with few buyers.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11. 9/16d. nominal.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. to 7/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s 11d. 13/16d. to ¼d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. to 12/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight 98 nominal.
Do demand ..... 99½ to ¾ par nominal.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do, demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 106½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. ... ...101½ to 102
Four per cent. 101¼
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... ¼ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ...¼ ,, ,,
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	7½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		9½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	.....	9½ ,,
Bank Bills			8½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each			Rs. 10-4
Carolus			,, 236
Mexican Dollars			,, 222
France			,, 236
Bar Silver...			,, 107½
Gold Leo			,, 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch			,, 17-4
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch			,, 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

RATES by Steamer are quite nominal. Shippers offer £2-10-0; speculators want £2-12 6, but little cargo offers for shipment. Sail steady. The big iron ship "Accrington," 1932 tons, late the steamer "Francois Arago," is reported fixed for Liverpool at £2-10-0 with usual concessions in rates for broken stowage.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ship

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 10s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £2 8s. 0d. / Coir bills ..... £1 0s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 8s. 0d. }

Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.

Overland Steamers—

London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat	£2 12s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
Ports in the Persian Gulf ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

MARKET steady for Bank of Bombay shares. Spinning and Land shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value P sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
4,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
32,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	733 x d.
16,000	500	10s.	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Exchange ...	364 x d.
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	265
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
13,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	127
16,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	18-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234 ex d.
.....	£20	10-17-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	17-10-7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	10-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112 p.c	Alexandrh Spinning	1,505
500	2,000	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,730
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,315
1,500	150	15s	25*	Broach Mills	265
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,710
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,300
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,440
900	1,000	all	10*p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
900	2,500	a l	150 p.c	Oriental	3,825
600	2,500	400	200p.c	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	all	...	Soondercbas Spinning.....	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	250do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	900
2500	3,000	all	60.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	1,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,300
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,775
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	650
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	275
200	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Barwar Company.....	700
300	1,200	all	60 *	Calabs Press Co.....	3,900
200	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	4,300
200	2,000	1,500	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
200	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	625
150	5,000	1,462	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	550
6 8	2,000	5 00	....	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Samoon's Press Co.....	900
400	800	750	125 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	800
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
72	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	250	all	40 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
400	1,000	all	80 p.c	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THERE is almost no business doing, and prices are quite of a nominal character. Importers are very willing to sell at current figures, being enabled so to do by the recent advance in the rate of sterling Exchange, but the dealers, who are very much discouraged by the continued absence of the demand for up-country markets, are in no way disposed to operate except a further concession be made in prices. The following sale is reported to have been made by a European firm on the 29th instant :—

500 pieces Coloured Printed Mulls, 40 in. 20 lbs., at Rs. 2-2.

COTTON, &c.

For some days back we are continually in receipt of very unfavourable accounts in connection with the Cotton market at home, and decline in prices is an almost every day occurrence. The public telegraphic news of the 26 h instant reports the Liverpool market as closing irregular, with Surats very depressed, and prices of most kinds show a decline of 1/16 to ¼d. per lb. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 5 3/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5 9/16d., Dharwar at 6 2/8d., Broach at 6 3/8d., Hingunghaut at 6 7/8d., Tinnevelly at 5¾d., and Mid Uplands at 16 cents per lb. The fall in Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee is only 1/16d. per lb., but Dharwar, Broach, and Hingunghaut have declined ¼d., whilst the decline in Tinnevelly is still heavier, being fully ¼d. per lb. Sales of the day are up to the average, amounting to about 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 were of Surats. Piece Goods are said to be in limited demand, and prices, which we cannot say anything about in the usual absence of quotations, have very likely given way further. The market for Coffee is reported firm, and besides a small further advance in the price of M. P. Ceylon, we notice no change on our former quotations. Our latest advices from Calcutta are dated the 28th, where money is again reported in fair demand, and consequently the prices of Government paper have lost the advance of ½ to 1 per cent, which we noticed the other day. The rate of sterling exchange shows an upward tendency, which has to some extent influenced prices here, small sales of sight bills having taken place at 1s 11 7-16d. The Cotton market here continues very dull, and our yesterday's quotations are barely supported. The following purchases, which amount to upwards of 700 candies, are reported to have been made by European firms on the 29th instant :—

100 candies	New Khandeish	at Rs.	145-52
50	,, ,, ,, ...	at ,,	148-53
100	,, ,, Julgaum F.P.B.	at ,,	165-67
75	,, ,, ,, ...	at ,,	162-65
200	,, ,, Verumgaum, April	at ,,	155
12	,, ,, Akote, F. P. B.	at ,,	181
25	,, ,, ,, ...	at ,,	180
50	,, ,, Khandeish	at ,,	148-50
40	,, ,, Broach M. G., March	at ,,	184½
75	Old Sawginned	at ,,	168
50	,, Dhollera	at ,,	141½

YARNS.

There is nothing fresh to report about the state of the market, which remains as dull as ditch water, and prices are quite nominal. No sales are reported.

METALS.

Copper and Iron continue to tend downwards gradually, and there is very little doing. No important sales are heard of.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Beaun Uamba	McCann	Calcutta, Jan. 3.
29	T be (s)	Pitrovic	Trieste, Jan. 1.
	Barosa (s)	Almond	Suez, Jan. 16.

The ship Bertha, Pate, to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Tabe, to Trieste &c.
Steamer Nubia, to Australia &c.
Steamer Mooltan, to China &c.
Ship Accrington, to Liverpool.
Ship Gadshill, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
24 City of Poonah (s) ..... R McNeil ..... Liverpool, Nov. 22.
British Navy ..... J Kendal ..... Mauritius, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
24 Mecca (s)

MADRAS.

Jan
DEPARTURE
26 Screw (s) ..... Chalder ..... Calcut'a.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Hervey, Colonel, Thuggee Department, on duty, from Baroda.
Disbrowe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Presidency Pension Pay Master, on duty, from Mhar.

JANUARY 27.

Dampier, Lieutenant, Bengal 2-25th King's Own Borderers, on leave, from Satgor.
Davenport, Lieutenant, Bengal 20th Cameronians, on leave, from Morar.
Kirke, Captain, Bengal General List, on leave.
Wilson, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Morisan, Lieutenant, 1-2nd Foot, from leave, from England.
Ryan, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Ward, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Pitcher, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Fogo (s), Deputy Surgeon General, British Forces, on duty, from Aden.
Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Tannah.
Doherty, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE—JANUARY 29.

O'Donnell, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on duty to Deolalee.
Durrant, Vety-Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Tannah.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 29.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the "Indian Councils' Act, 1861," to nominate Francis Stuart Chapman, Esq, to be an Additional Member of H E's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only. In the room of the Honourable Mr E. W. Ravenscroft, resigned.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant the Hon'ble Arthur Hobart, District Judge of Khandeish, privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 26th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj E C Impey, H S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Lieut C O Nicholetts, H M's 5th N I.

From the 1st April 1874, rum will be supplied by the Commissariat Department at the rate of Rupees 2 per imperial gallon, containing 3 parts proof spirit and one part water, and the dram issued to the soldier for one anna will contain 1-40th part of an imperial gallon of spirit of the above strength.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year after the 19th April 1874.

Lieut- Col W Washington, S C, Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Capt F P Wodby, Bom. S. C.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six year's service, to be Lieut Col from the date specified subject to H M's approval :—

The following Extract from station orders by Col H. W. Adams, Comdg at Ahmednagar, dated 29th Dec 1873, is published :—

Lieut W. Cook-Coll s, 83rd Foot, having reported his arrival in Camp, will resume charge of the Station Staff Office and Commissariat Office this day from Capt Laing, 13th N I, who was acting for Capt Hall, 50th Regt.

The undermentioned Officer is all wed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next :—

Capt R. by hell, S C, Fort Adjt, Asirgarh.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 154 days, from date of departure in Feb next :—

Col H. T. Briggs, C B, Second in Command 6th N. I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W. Powell, Commander of H M's Steamer Comet, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of one year.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr G. T. Giertzen, to be First Grade Dist Supt of Police in the Belgaum District, continuing to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kurrachee Dist until further orders.

Maj F. P. Bartholomew to be confirmed as Second Grade Dist Supt of Police in the Dharwar District.

Capt F J. Wise to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Khandeish District until Maj Trobyn's return, and then to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Belgaum District during the absence of Mr Giertzen, or until further orders.

Capt A. B. Portman to join his appointment of Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba District at once.

Mr McIver to be Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahal District, and to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Haidarabad District until further orders.

Capt C. Hay is confirmed as Dist Supt of Police in the Kaladgi District.

Capt W. R. Westmacott, to join his appointment of Dist Supt of Police in the Surat District immediately.

Mr H Scannell is confirmed as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach District.

Mr. H. L. Cameron to be First Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandeish District, and to act until Maj Trobyn's return to Khandeish as Dist Supt of Police in the Belgaum District for Capt Wise until Capt Wise joins at Belgaum.

Lieut C. F. Baugh to act as First Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandeish District during Mr Cameron's tenure of the office of Actg Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum.

Capt C. D. P. Payne to be Second Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandeish District, relieving Mr Down.

Lieut J. Humfrey to be Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Kurrachee District, and to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District during Mr M Iver's absence, or until further orders.

Mr H. Kennedy is confirmed as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District.

Mr. R. H. Vincent to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Kurrachee District until further orders.

Capt G. B. Simpson to be Dist Supt of Police in the Shikarpore District.

The services of Lieut C. J. Dickson are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A. Wingate to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Maj F. P. Bathelomew, Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Capt C. D. P. Payne to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Dharwar District during the absence of Maj Bertholomew on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Bell, First Asst Colr of Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. W. Woodward to be Second Asst Colr of Ratnagiri, continuing to act as First Asst in that District.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to be Second Asst Colr of Nasik, continuing as Secy to the Baroda Commission.

Col. J. Phillips, Colr of Hyderabad, in Sind, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from such date as he may avail himself of it after the 15th Feb next.

Mr. G. B. Reid to act as First Asst Colr of Ahmedabad during Mr. Pratt's absence, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J. Raby, Supt of Vaccination, Southern Circle, has passed an examination in Marathi, according to the tests laid down in Notification (General Department) dated the 10th Jany 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj J. L. Meurier, R. E., and Lieut-Col J. C. J. Merriman, R. E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supdg Engr for Irrigation in Sind, on the 18th Dec 1873.

Mr. J. Young and Mr H. M. Thompson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ghar Division, on the 29th Nov 1873.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Candy, Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for two months on medical certificate.

Mr W. Draper, Educational Inspector, N E Division, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him from the 11th instant.

Mr. J. F. Fleet, C S, is appointed substantive pro tem Educational Inspector, S D, from the 29th Aug 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Feile, Diocesan Registrar, has been granted privilege leave for two months, from the date he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. R. Hearn has been appointed to act as Diocesan Registrar during Mr. Feile's absence.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj Turnbull, M.D, Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from date of departure in March next.

Hony Asst Surgn G Sinclair, Civil Surgn, Kolhapur, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from date of departure, his duties during his absence being performed by Surgn Hughes H M's 14th N I.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Letters may be sent if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.

Monday ..... Feb. 2.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served, through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are

Messrs. P. ORR and SONS ..... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ..... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ..... Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MONRO—January 25th, at 11, Elysium Row, the wife of J. Monro, Esq., C. S., of a son.
MAGOR—January 24th, at 3, Shoot Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Magor, of a daughter.
WINTLE—January 22nd, at Sealkote, the wife of Captain A. T. Wintle, R. H. A., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1874.

AN article from the *Pall Pall Gazette* on "The Revenue," which we reprint in another column, and the letter of our London correspondent,—who, it will be observed, gives the whole Ministerial programme exactly as it has since been announced by telegraph,—enable us to understand why Mr. Gladstone considers himself justified in anticipating he will have a surplus of five millions to deal with when he brings in his Budget for 1874-75. The figures are very simple, but they put in a very striking light the marvellous—we had almost said the appalling—growth of England's commercial prosperity. Last April, Mr. Lowe estimated the expenditure for the current year, which ends on the 31st of March, at £75,512,000. In this amount he included £1,600,000 for half the Alabama indemnity. The revenue Mr. Lowe estimated nominally at only £73,760,000, on the supposition that the various taxes would not be more productive than they had been in 1872-73. But he at the same time expressed his own confident belief that their productiveness would increase so as not only to cover the deficit of nearly two millions, but to give the Ministry the means of paying, in addition, out of current revenue, the second half of the Alabama indemnity. The correctness of this forecast has been fully borne out. Taking the figures for three-quarters of the year as a guide, the writer in the *Pall Mall* estimates that the revenue for 1873-74 will amount to the unprecedented sum (for a year of peace) of £77,000,000, or more than £3,000,000 in excess of Mr. Lowe's estimate. According to this calculation, then, Mr. Gladstone must have a surplus for this year of a million, instead of Mr. Lowe's deficit of two millions. But, on the other hand, he has to meet the expenses of the Ashantee War, which amounted to three-quarters of a million up to the close of December, and to pay the remaining half of the Alabama indemnity. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, however, that there has been a considerable diminution of the Cash Balances during the year, and we shall be surprised if a part of this money has not been employed in wiping out the Alabama indemnity rather than in the reduction of the National Debt. Mr. Lowe, it will be remembered, said that he might issue Exchequer bonds for the million and a half he had not included in the expenditure ; and it comes to the same thing if money out of the Cash Balances, which in ordinary circumstances would have been available for reducing debt, has been sent to America.

If we are right in supposing that this course has been taken, Mr. Gladstone will begin the new financial year 1874-75 with a clean balance sheet, the Alabama indemnity having been cleared off and the expenses of the Ashantee War paid up to date. Now, the ordinary expenditure for 1874-75 ought not to exceed £74,000,000 ; and, if no changes were made in taxation, and if the productiveness of the revenue continued to increase during the current year in the same proportion in which it has increased during the year which is just coming to an end, the income of the State in 1874-75 would be fully £79,000,000. Here, then, we have the surplus which Mr. Gladstone proposes to use in securing the "total and "absolute" extinction of the Income Tax. We shall not pause to ask whether this disposition of the surplus will be in accordance with the opinion Mr. Gladstone has so often put on record, that a Finance Minister ought to look to the future as well as to the present, and that his duty to the country requires him to take advantage of every opportunity that the prosperous years of peace afford him of reducing the burden of the National Debt instead of simply repealing taxes. We look upon the Prime Minister's offer to abolish the Income Tax as the most shameless bid for power that has been made in our time by any public man. But the only question of practical interest is,—Will the result answer Mr. Gladstone's expectation ? The Fates seem to us to be working against him. Already, we learn, the surprise of a general election has had a damaging effect on business ; and, looking at the general condition of trade—the decline in the prices of coal and iron and the stagnation in the cotton market—the Premier has, we think, shown more audacity than wisdom in reckoning on the maintenance of the old rate of increase in the revenue. No doubt the quantity of wine and spirits that will be drunk at dinners held to celebrate the repeal of the Income Tax will add a good deal to the excise revenue, and perhaps the Premier might even calculate on having the whole of the money which he remits to the people by doing away with the Income Tax paid back to him in the form of wine and spirit duties ; but at the same time there are ominous signs that England has already entered upon a period of lower prices and slackened trade which will materially affect a revenue now almost entirely dependent on the receipt by the people of high wages of which they can afford to spend the chief portion on drink. Again, the Ashantee war is not over yet ; and, as the rains on the Gold Coast sometimes begin in March, the war may last another year and cost millions of money. But, as far as the war on the Gold Coast is concerned, it is not for the Gladstone Ministry a mere question of money. Owing to the insufficiency of the force sent out, it is not impossible that a disaster may befall the British troops ; and, should anything of the kind happen, the English people will no longer trouble themselves about taxes or legislative changes ; they will rise in a whirlwind of indignation and impeach the Ministers who have trifled with the honour of England.

Perhaps nothing could show more forcibly how completely the Gladstone Ministry has lost its hold on the nation by the feebleness of its foreign policy, and how feverish and almost uncontrollable is the national desire to do something to recover the lost prestige of England, than the bold tone of the speeches which Sir Bartle Frere has lately delivered in Scotland. A correspondent assures us that Sir Bartle spoke at Glasgow with admirable spirit ; and we can well believe it, for a man cannot speak well while he is under any kind of constraint, and Sir Bartle must have felt it a great relief to be able at last to have "the course" age of his opinions" and to tell his fellow-countrymen what he really thinks about England's foreign policy. Sir Bartle Frere has statesman-like ideas, but he has always hesitated to give them utterance, for fear of offending people in authority. This timidity has been the great defect in his character ; for he bears so high a name at home that it has been in his power of late years to command any position if he only chose to be independent. Now, however, he is evidently taking the bit between his teeth. We reproached him only a week or two ago with the palpable insincerity of his speech at the Geographical Society's meeting, in which he eulogized Sir S. Baker's success in annexing more territory to Egypt as if it were, as Sir Samuel pretended, a guarantee for the extinction of the slave trade. Now, Sir Bartle says plainly what he must have always thought, that the slave trade will continue to flourish till slavery is done away with in Egypt ; and he denounces our retirement from Abyssinia as "a crime" and advocates the establishment of an English protectorate in Eastern Africa. Sir Bartle has struck, in this speech, the true imperial keynote ; and we are only sorry that he has not given up his place in the Council of India in order to go into Parliament. Nothing would be easier than for him to get a seat ; and, if he were once in the House of Commons, there is not a possible Prime Minister who would not be delighted to make him Secretary of State for India.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

MR. A. J. DUNLOP, Assistant Commissioner, Akola District, has forwarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce a return showing the cotton exported by railway from the Central Provinces and Berar up to the 17th instant as compared with the previous three years at the same date. The figures stand thus—1873-74, 35,071 bales ; 1872-73, 28,354 bales ; 1871-72, 40,790 bales ; 1870-71, 18,379 bales,—showing that with the exception of 1871-72, which was a peculiarly early season, the returns of the present year so far compare favourably with those of the previous years. The present harvest season had been a favourable one for the cotton planter in these provinces. The crop, owing to a slight deficiency of rain in the early part of the season, was not so heavy as might be desired, but it had been picked under favourable circumstances and was free from the damage which in past years had so frequently been caused by late rains. The total exports last season amounted to 245,504 bales, and allowing for a somewhat lighter crop than last year, it is expected that nearly 270,000 bales might be despatched to Bombay this season.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following announcement as "an official telegram" :—

"CALCUTTA, 26TH JANUARY.

"Consequent on the dissolution of Parliament native witnesses are not to leave India till further orders."

We would ask, who made the *Pioneer* an "official" organ ? We hope, at all events, that notwithstanding the sublime eminence on which it may be supposed the *Pioneer* stands among Indian journals, Government officials are not using public money for the purpose of sending "official telegrams" to their favourite newspaper ; otherwise we and some of our contemporaries may actually have cause to grumble. In this particular case we are not much disposed to blame the Government of India (?) for favouring the *Pioneer* with this "official telegram," because it embodies a suggestion which we made the other day, and of course the representatives of the Government who were resolved to dabble in official telegraphy thought that the information would be of the greatest use to the paper which required to be most enlightened upon the policy which the English rulers of the country consider to be most beneficial for its inhabitants. In the same way the *Pioneer* may be the first to be favoured with an "official telegram" stating that the Government of India has disallowed the appointment of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to be Dewan to the Gaekwar.

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as possible:—A mill in Lancashire containing 40,000 spindles and 900 looms, making cloth for the Bombay market such as is made by the native mills, would cost, for building and land, £20,000; machinery, £48,000; floating capital for cotton, &c., £20,000—total, £88,000. Such a mill would produce of cloth suitable for Bombay £140,000 worth per annum. The tax on this production is therefore £7,000, or equal to 8 per cent. on the capital of the Lancashire mill; or, supposing the building to be taken on lease or mortgaged, and the manufacturer working with £68,000 of capital. the tax on this production would, in round numbers, be 10 per cent. The wages paid in such a mill in Lancashire would be about £25.00 per annum; the Indian tax on the production of this mill is, therefore, equal to 28 per cent. of the English workman's wages. This, surely, requires a speedy remedy at the hands of Her Majesty's Government. The Indian Government can hardly be expected at present to relinquish the income derived from import duties, but, in the interest of their own revenue and in fairness to English capitalists and to English workmen, some means should be found of placing us on an equal footing with Indian manufacturers. There would probably be a good deal of objection to excising the production of the mills in India, but I think a very simple and equitable mode of collecting duties from these mills is demonstrable—viz., by licence. A licence of 3s. per annum per spindle, and 21s. per annum per loom, would give £6,943 on a mill of the same size as that of which I have given calculations, and would be almost the same amount as the tax payable on the production of such mill on entering India. No tax could be more easily collected, and I can scarcely imagine a form of payment which would give less annoyance to the manufacturer, who could have nothing to complain of excepting that his idea of evading the payment of his due share towards the Government of India had been defeated." Mr. Fairweather has received in reply a note intimating that "Mr. Gladstone will communicate with the Secretary of State for India on the subject."

The revenue, as I have said, is very good, but trade still declines, though it is hoped only for a time. The Board of Trade returns for December show that the value of our exports for that month was £19,147,506 against £20,516,253 in December 1872. The total for the year 1873 was £255,073,336 against £256,257,347 in 1872. The quantity of cotton yarn shipped to Bombay last month was 892,900 lbs. against 164,900 lbs. in December 1872; and cotton manufactures 43,231,470 yards against 17,179 510 yards. It is quite likely, however, that we have now reached the turning-point of the re-action, and that the next returns may show an improvement.

The Bank rate of discount was reduced yesterday from 4½ to 4 per cent., and to all appearance will be again lowered next week, money being very abundant and the demand everywhere moderate. The advance in the value of money in the Bengal Presidency is beheld with feelings of envy by the capitalists here, the impression being that we shall have discount very low for some time. The speculation in rice is for the moment over. As for cotton, in the face of large American receipts and dull trade it continues wonderfully firm, and spinners have bought very freely this week at full prices.

THE FANCY BALL AT MALABAR HILL.

If anything, short of some hitherto unimagined civil honours, could be considered adequately to reward the promoters of the Fancy Ball for their self-sacrificing exertions, it would be the complete and brilliant success of the event itself. And few affairs of this kind have so justified us in the old Anglo-Indian habit of forgetting the days and the dances that have gone before, and of saying with perfect conviction that the last was by far the most satisfactory entertainment ever yet given in the Presidency. By making diligent search it would doubtless be possible to unearth some records of similar diversions in which the ante-diluvians of Bombay—that is to say, the people who lived here forty years ago—indulged. All kinds of quaint things turn up in the musty, white-ant riddled heaps that are from time to time carted off as waste paper. We have seen a sketch by an idling collector, in the margin of a document nearly a hundred years old, of a lady of the period in a quaint costume crowned by a tremendous hat, and there are, in the old letters of the great men of those days, free and easy references to their sports and pastimes. But our business is with to-day, and, uncaring for the pale ghosts of dead and-buried festivities, we will say at once that never has so varied and beautiful a spectacle as that offered in the fine rooms of Mr. Dirshaw Manockjee Petit's house on Wednesday evening been presented to Bombay society, and more;—that it would not be easy to conceive of a *bal costumé* on this scale carried out with more spirit or with more feeling for beauty and artistic effect. The sulkiest and grimmest old fossil, the man whose mental clock has stopped at some remote period of his existence, who reads Pope and Cowper for poetry, who talks contemptuously of "the literary trash of the day" and flatters himself that he has no new-fangled nonsense about him, is fain to acknowledge that of late years there has been an influence abroad that has distinctly tended towards the development of grace in form and pleasantness of colour in the externals of life. Ornate buildings he is bound to accept, since they are thrust upon him in all directions, but now and then he may be heard to complain querulously that his daughters or his friend's daughters are quite too brilliantly arrayed, and he pathetically reminds the wife of his bosom of the sweet simplicity of the paste board coal-scuttle in which her fair young face was framed fifty years ago Now-a-days a Marquise of the old French courts, if she condescended to come without powder patches and paint, would not find herself a very outrageous figure in an ordinary ball-room. To add these little vanities, to reproduce in all their integrity the gay *chiffons* of the past, and to exchange the dismal gaberdine in which mankind have by common consent agreed to clothe their forms, is an amusement which has an artistic and historic interest and also a direct influence on the dress of the present day. Velvet knickerbockers and red stockings, wide-awake hats, and the appearance of large buckles on the shoes of a few brave men, are small beginnings which may yet lead to something. We saw recently the germ of the plumed cavalier hat in the small pheasant feather occasionally stuck in the felt shooting hat. This might, by the Darwinian theory of evolution, have grown into the sweeping feathers that Rochester wore, but the British Cad intervened in his might, and, when *he* took to the feather, his betters mournfully dropped it.

Having arrived at the Darwinian theory, by this circuitous route, we will penitently retrace our steps to the ball-room and endeavour as best we may to note a few of its more prominent attractions. First, both the salón itself and the approaches to it were brilliantly lighted, and the appointment of those details, on the finish of which so much depends, was managed with great skill and taste. It is not exactly vital to the success of a costume ball that the invitations should bear bright little Watteau like pictures, that the stewards should wear distinguishing favours with a tiny-coloured picture of a jester playing with a bauble, and the legend "Vive la bagatelle," nor that the *menu* of the supper and the ball programmes should be similarly adorned. But these small matters are worth doing (although our friend the fossil observes, as he helps himself to a glass of crusted old port, "they indicate the decadence of manners and the decay of the fine old spirit"); and on this occasion they were all admirably done.

It may easily be imagined that, when a large number of persons dressed in the brightest and richest array that can be gathered from history or developed by the imagination, are assembled in a handsome and well-lighted apartment, the general effect is at first a little bewildering, for, besides the gayest butterflies of all the courts of Europe, there were to be found Jews, Turks, heretics and infidels of all kinds. And the disguises were in many cases so complete as to be absolutely impenetrable till perhaps the sweet burr of the dearly cherished lowland Doric of Scotland, or the rich roll of that most melodious organ, the *vox hibernica*, revealed the personality of some bearded father of the church or of some marauding chief of the desert. The original idea of the Ball may have been cotton in all its forms, but Lyons, Macclesfield, Japan, and China practically triumphed over Manchester. Many of the dresses were, it must be confessed, almost alarmingly sumptuous from the point of view of the stern economist, but even of these the greater part were of home manufacture, and the most precious part of them was due to the skill and patience of their fair wearers. The *durzies* must have had rather a hard time of it, and they must have been sorely puzzled at times by the confections of satin, silk, and jewels on which they have been engaged. According to the usual custom on these occasions, dresses of the time of Louis XIV. and XV. found most favour with the ladies. Where all were brilliant, it is very hard to select any for especial mention, and we only venture to do so from a profound conviction that in this sacred matter of dress our judgment is too crude and unformed to disquiet any rightly constituted feminine mind, and that the public is too charitable and kindly to accuse us of invidious intent if, in a hasty *resumé* of our impressions from memory—for we have not the list of characters to aid us—we leave much unnoted.

In this land of separations and scattered families it is rarely, indeed, that we have the spectacle of four fair sisters together, but we had that pleasure on Wednesday evening. The Watteau group which these ladies composed was a most charming combination, for, though each figure separately was perfect, their sisterly resemblance lent a peculiarly harmonious grace to the *ensemble*. Besides these, there were also Watteau shepherdesses, with the most delightfully impracticable crooks, and a milkmaid so dainty and bright that one longed there and then to imprison them under glass cases and preserve them with all the care due to the most precious specimens of Dresden china. The always popular costume of the Marquise was represented in many shades of colour and varieties of texture, and there was an equal number of gentlemen of the same gay but rather naughty period. The humblest peasant-girl and the loftiest queen in the room might have coveted (perhaps they did) the costly Honiton lace that adorned one exquisite blue and pink personage who might have been the Marquis Parabère descended from the frame where Boucher painted him. The historical complement, or, more correctly, the consequence, of these brilliant butterflies was there in the person of a *poissarde* of the Faubourg St. Antoine, a kind of tri-coloured incarnation of the French Revolution. There was a great variety of peasant maidens, Wallachian, Lithuanian, Hessian,—a notably realistic and perfect impersonation;—Swiss, with the long tails of plaited hair tied with bows of black velvet, bodices with voluminous white muslin or cambric sleeves and—we believe, *chemisette* is the word;—Tyrolese, a very poetical figure, remarkable for the perfect tone of the colours employed;—South Bavarian, graceful and characteristic, with others no less interesting and pretty. There were four *vivandières*, but, if Paris was puzzled when he had to judge between three queens of beauty, how much more difficult must his task have been who on Wednesday night attempted to make up his mind from which canteen he would prefer to quench his thirst. An artillery-man, however, with a proper *esprit de corps*, we think, would have found little difficulty in making his choice. Among the characters of story was a Colleen Bawn quite as pretty as the original, and an Evangeline exactly like the graceful figure Gilbert has drawn for Longfellow's sweet poem. This was a most poetical presentation of the poet's heroine before her weary quest began. So she looked when—

"Down the long street she passed with her chaplet of beads and her missal,
"Wearing her Norman cap and her kirtle of blue, and the ear-rings
"Brought in the olden time from France."

Mother Hubbard was present in all the nursery-book glory with a wonderful steeple hat, but the Mother Hubbard of the story-book was wrinkled and old, while her mimic representative was graceful and young. Badminton was a very ingenious and tasteful embodiment of that popular game. At first sight it would not appear easy to wreathe the hair with shuttle-cocks and to adorn the skirts with bats, nets, and the other apparatus of the sport; but it was done, and very successfully; a battledore fan completing the *ensemble*. "Poetry" appeared in a beautiful new volume, tastefully bound in blue satin with gilt edges, and illustrated—if we may be pardoned the trivial pun—with cuts of black velvet lyres; with a magnificent frontispiece formed of the tail feathers of the Australian lyre bird. We have never before seen these curious feathers used, nor could they be employed to better effect. A splendidly attired Sultana of Turkey attracted much attention, and an inimitable Quakeress, dressed in the delicate dove-coloured silk and white net cap and kerchief traditional among the Friends, almost reproached by her quiet, unworldly air, the gay and frivolous crowd among which she moved. Britannia—an immeasurable improvement on the lady whom we chiefly know by her uncomfortable seat on the British pennypiece—was regal in port, and bright with a silver helmet, cuirass, a trident, and a sweeping train. Three Marie Stuarts claimed the admiration of a sympathetic crowd, but there was only one Chastelard. Marie Antoinette—not the unfortunate Madame Capet as Delaroche has painted her, but the young queen in the radiant heyday of her youth and beauty—was also there, and with another queen of an earlier date, the right merry Marguerite de Valois, received the admiration of all. We venture to say that if the Royal authoress of the Heptameron could have seen her modern representative she would have been proud of her. An Irish noble of the sixteenth century, accompanied by his lady, both emphatically "wearing the green," adorned too with cunning patterns of the "green immortal shamrock," were striking, and we believe the costume of the lady was remarkable for its historical truth. "Work" and "Play" was an ingenious and striking embodiment of a graceful idea. "Work" was a lady's work-bag most cleverly contrived, the head forming a pin-cushion. This sounds odd, but the actual dress was elegant in itself, and if reduced in size would form the most elegant "house-wife" ever yet devised. "Play" was a mediæval jester. Father Christmas and Dame Winter were also singularly felicitous adaptations, and showed great artistic skill. Old Christmas was a realization of the fancy portraits that have been sketched since Dickens revived the Christmas cult, and the personal advantages of the wearer of this fanciful dress were used with the happiest effect. Snow, frost, holly, mistletoe and all the "properties" of the season were agreeably combined. Dame Winter, frosty but kindly, was equally good. Nor must we omit to mention a "Queen of the May" and a little Red Riding Hood, and we should like, if we had space, to say a great deal of a Spanish gipsy, of some darkly splendid Senoras of the same nation accompanied by hidalgos and matadores, of a Scottish lassie, of a piquant and pretty "Bo-peep," of a curious but very lovely "Light of the Harem," of a Greek girl, to whom, if it would in the least avail, one would fain repeat the Romaic burden of Byron's song "Zoe mou sas agapo;"—of a "Queen of Hearts;" of an "Anna Boleyn," whose head, happily, had not been so unseasonably stricken off as was that of Henry's luckless consort; of a "Venetian princess;" of an Italian contadina; of a "Diana," —queen and huntress, chaste and fair, who laid her silver bow apart while she danced; but there is no room, and a motley throng of captains of the Guard, of Arabs, Albanians, Neapolitan fishermen, kings, courtiers, sailors, monks, bishops, Fausts, Huguenots, Sir Walter Raleighs, Zouaves, Turcos, huntsmen, jockeys and Zanies demand a word. The Japanese Daimio—a veritable and most complete equipment of a Japanese prince—was one of the most curious and also one of the most effective and imposing figures in the room. The odd wings on the shoulders which are so puzzling in Japanese pictures were made clear at a glance, and the magnificent quality of the materials, and the richness of the embroidery combined to give a very striking effect. It is positively frightful to think that the Japanese are abandoning costumes like this for our coats and trousers. Nothing could be more civilised than the strange but handsome dress they intend to discard. A Chinese mandarin was equally veritable and splendid in a sombre and solid manner. People who wear such durable and richly worked apparel are bound to be conservative and obstructive, and the contemplation of the mandarin on Wednesday seemed to furnish a key to the besotted obstinacy of Prince Kung and the mandarinate by which he is surrounded. "A middle-aged Chinese gentleman," Kwantung Double-Chin, was another representative of a mysterious race. Sir Walter Raleigh came twice over, but there was only one Sir Francis Drake. There *could* only be one Duke of Buckingham, but he was almost as splendid as the first of that ilk. There were three barristers, two of which being of the cloth we incline to think infringed the Act of Parliament that rules fancy balls, and we are not sure that they ought not to be committed for contempt of the High Court of *bals costumés* for not appearing in befitting att ire. A Dandy Jim from Carolina was, as the vulgar expression has it, "a beauty without paint"—for while adopting the impossible collars and necktie and the equally impossible coat-tails of the Christy Minstrels he had delicately forborne to blacken his countenance. Admiral Benbow—fresh from the sign-board of a Portsmouth public-house, reminded one of the song in which occurs the matchless verse—

"Oh! the guns they did rattle and the bullets did fly,
"But Admiral Benbow for help would not cry.
"Take me down to the cockpit, there is ease for my smarts,
"If my merry men see me, it will sure break their hearts!"

But more crowd on the scene, in tight hose, in trunk hose, in slashed doublets, in cloaks of many colours, with nodding plumes and pomp of scarlet and gold. Sultan Selim the Second, a gorgeous potentate exactly like the pictures of Eastern princes that used to adorn books at the end of the last century, with a vast, globular turban of reefs of white muslin, was imposing and stately, nor, as a contrast, should we forget a "Roundhead" in a serviceable buff jerkin and steel morion with his good sword by his side. All these moved to and fro, glittering like the bright atoms in a kaleidoscope, producing at every turn new groups and combinations, which we are convinced will be long remembered by those who were present during "those hours of revelry which mirth and music sped." Although no great purpose is likely to be served by the Fancy Ball, it deserves to be remembered as having called forth no small amount of ingenuity and taste, and having very notably amused those whose good fortune it was to be on this occasion at once spectators and pageant.

The following is the list of names and characters:—

Adams, F. F—Captain of the Guard Louis—14th Century.
Ashburner, L., Miss—Mother Hubbard.
Ashburner, J., Miss—*Winter*.
Ayerst, Miss—Lady, reign of Francis 1st of Austria.
Babington, Captain—Sailor.
Babington, Mrs.—Vivandiere.
Balfour, Mr—Mandarin.
Balfour, L. C—Page, Charles II.
Balfour, Mrs—Robin Hood.
Becke, Captain—Ancient priest.
Becke, Mrs—*Marquise*, Louis 14th.
Becke, Miss—Milkmaid, Louis 14th.
Best, W. J.—Japanese Daimio.
Bruce—Spanish Serenader.
Bruce, Mrs—"Badminton."
Bythell, Hon'ble Mr—Highlander.
Bythell, Mrs—Quakeress.
Bythell, Miss—Scotch Lassie.
Baker, W—Lucio. [gentleman.
Barlow—Kwantung Double-Chin, a middle aged Chinese
Barker, F—Italian, 15th Century.
Barns, Col. Payne—Marquise de Barras 1550, Time
Bailey, Miss—"Poetry." [Henry 2nd of France.
Blanchard, Mr. S—Barrister of the Period (with Wig.)
Blanchard, Mrs—Tyrolese Peasantess.
Bomanjee Dinshaw—Minocheru, King of Persia.
Booth, T. R—Austrian Captain of the Guard.
Bovey, J. H. C—"As you like it."
Buchanan, A. G.—Cavalier.
Buchanan, A—Captain Absolute.
Burgess, Captain—Watteau Shepherd.
Burgess, Mrs—Watteau Shepherdess. [Great.
Bushby, W. H—Gentleman of the Guard of Frederick the
Cameron, Miss—Watteau Marquise.
Cameron, C. A. W—" Romeo."
Campbell, Mrs—Marie Antoinette.
Campbell, R. S—Matador.
Campbell, E. W—Persian.
Candy, Miss—Spanish Gipsy.
Candy, Miss—Fidalma, Spanish Gipsy.
Carroll, E. B—Indian Noble, 15th Century.
Cartwright H. W—German Courtier, 15th Century.
Chapman—Gentleman of 1774.
Chapman, Mrs—Marquise.
Christian, Mrs—Shepherdess.
Clarke, Miss—Venetian Princess.
Clough, C. H. F—Masaniello.
Crawford, R. L—French Courtier, time of Francis the First.
Crawford, Leslie—Shylock.
Crawford, Mrs—Vivandiere.
Crockett, Mr—Admiral Benbow.
Crockett, Mrs—Mrs. Benbow.
Cowasjee Dinshaw—Chinese Mandarin.
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady—Cavalier of the reign of Chs. I.
Deane, Mrs. Hon—Lady, 19th Century.
Deane, Major—Charles V.
DeSoane, A P—Debardeur.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—Shapoor, the second King of
Douglas—Wallachian peasant. [Persia.
Douglas, Mrs—Lady of the Court of Henry IV.
Ewing, R—A Gael.
Farran, G H—Polish Gentleman.
Farran, C F—Huguenot.
Fawkes, Captain—Saracen.
Filgate, Mrs—Marquise.
Fletcher, L—Red Cross Knight.
Framjee Dinshaw—Cyrus the Great.
Framjee Durabjee Panday—Persian Nobleman.
Fuller, Colonel—Gentleman, time of George II.
Fuller, Mrs—Lady, time 1665.
Gamble, Mr—Roun head.
Gamble, Mrs—Lady, George II.
Giles, E, Mr—Lithuanian Peasant.
Giles, Captain—Gentleman, time of George II.
Gill, T F—Highland dress (Stuart Tartan).
Governor, His Excellency—Gentleman, 19th Century.
Graham, J N—Master of Bombay Fox Hounds.
Graham, Mrs—Watteau Marquise.
Gubbay, Mrs—Sultana of Turkey.
Hallow, H J—Egyptian.
Hall, Mr—A Venetian Nobleman.
Hall, Mrs—Desdemona.
Hamilton—A Spanish Matador.
Hart, W E—A Bachelor of Arts.
Hatch, Colonel—Dominican Monk.
Hatch, Mrs—Anne Boleyn.
Hatch, Miss—Vivandiere.
Hay, Mr—Highland dress.
Hay, Mrs—Marie Stuart.
Hearn, Mr—Hamlet.
Hearn, Mrs—The Starry Firmament.
Henry, Captain—Postman.
Henry, Mrs—Marchioness, 16th Century.
Holt, Captain—Zouave.
Holt, Mrs—Brin.
Hore, F—Mediterranean Fisherman.
Hore, Mrs—Mary Queen of Scots.
Howell, Miss—"Evangeline."
Hough, General—An Arab Chief.
Hough, Miss—A Greek Girl.
Hunter, Dr—A Persian.
Hunter, Mrs—Queen of Spades.
Jackson, C W L—"Dandy Jim" of Carolina.
Jefferson, F—"Figaro."
Jefferson, Mrs—Spanish Lady.
Jefferson, Miss—Diana, Goddess.
Jenner, H W—Sir Walter Raleigh.
Key, R L T—Neapolitan Fisherman.
Kipling, Mr—St Swithin.
Kipling, Mrs—The French Revolution.
Kittredge, C A—Albanian Chief.
Knapp, Dr—Arab.
Lang, John G—General Von Moltke.
Lang, W—Cavalier.
Latham, Mrs—Marquise.
Latham, A—Henry II.
Leahy, Miss—Peasant.
Leith, T—Chastelard.
Liddell, Captain—La Marquise de Dampierre, Regne de
Liddell, Mrs—A Spanish Lady. [Louis XIV.
Laird, Mrs—Marquise.
Login, E—Venetian Gentleman.
Lousdaine, Dr J—Marquis.
Lynch, C B—Tempus, Charles II.
Lyon, I B, Dr—Commander Francis 1st Guard.
Macdonald, Colonel—Huguenot.
Macdonald, Mrs—Watteau Shepherdess.
Macdonald, Miss—Albanian Lady.
Macfarlane, Mr—Egyptian.
Macfadyen, Mr—Druid.
MacFadyen, Mrs—Watteau Shepherdess.
MacKenzie, Mr—"Play."
MacKenzie, Mrs—"Work" (a housewife).
Macpherson, Mr—Marquise Louis XV.
Macaulay, W M—Highland Costume.
Manuel, M B—"Figaro."
McHinch, A—Venetian Nobleman 17th Century.
MacLean, R. M—A Greek.
Macleod, W. E Col—Charles II.
McIver, D—German Graf (15th (Century.)
Melvill, Hon'ble Justice—Court Dress.
Mansfield, E—Zouave.
Moir, G. W—"Touchstone."
Morisan, Capt—Admiral Sir Francis Drake, 1573.
Murray, R—"Knave of Hearts."
Nicol, J. Dyce—A Desside Highlander.
Nolke, Mr.—Hessian Peasant.
Nolke, Mrs—Hessian Peasantess.
Orr, M—Senor de Sevilla.
Orr, Mrs—Senora de Sevilla.
Orgill—"Pierrot."
Ostreban, Capt—Marquis Louis 15th.
Owen, F. E—"Cingalese."
Peile, W. F—Spaniard.
Peile, Mrs—Brittania.
Peile, A. E—A Huguenot.
Peile, Mrs—"Winter."
Perozsha Merwanjee—Hookowa, Chinese Merchant
Pinhey, Hon'ble—Sultan Selim the 2od.
Pinhey, Mrs—Lady of Court of Charles VII.
Portman, Mrs—Watteau Marquise.
Prescot, C. W—"Fra Diavolo."
Reid, G B—Marquise, Louis XV.
Rimington, J R—Jockey.
Roch, Mr—An Arab Chief.
Rich, Mary, Miss—The Light of the Harem.
Rich, Miss—A Neapolitan Dancing Girl.
Rogers, Hon'ble A—A Bedouin.
Rogers, Mrs—A Cuban Lady.
Rogers, Miss—"Queen of the May."
Rogers, Miss—"Little Red Riding Hood."
Russell, J—Marquise.
Sargeaunt, Captain—Spanish Peasant.
Sargeaunt, Mrs—South Bavarian Peasant.
Sargent, Sir Charles—Count de Nevres.
Sassoon, E A—Lord Edward Cavendish.
Sexton, Major—Father Christmas.
Sexton, Mrs—"Winter."
Shewell, Major—Bourgeois, time Louis XII.
Shewell, Mrs—Swiss Peasant.
Sewell, Miss—"Snow." [Montaigne, 1408.
Seward, Mrs—Jaqueline de la George, wife of Jean de
Simmons, Miss—A Normandy Peasant Girl.
Skipsey, Mr—Henri Quatre.
Skipsey, Mrs—Marguerite de Valois.
Smith, D—Monk.
Smith, Mrs—Spanish Lady.
Smith, Miss—Spanish Lady.
Sinclair, W. F—Don Juan Smith, English Carlist.
Souter, Mr—Zouave.
Souter, Mrs—Watteau Marquise.
Spencer, Miss—An old family picture, 1780.
Spencer, B Miss—"Phœbe Mayflower," Period Chas. I.
Spencer, A., Capt—Albanian Chief.
Spencer, Mrs—"Mrs Graham, by Gainsborough."
Spencer, C. Capt—"Fra Diavolo."
Spencer, J. W—Peasant of Pyrenees.
Symons, J. L—Gentleman Jack.
Taylor, Miss—Italian Peasant.
Taylor, Miss—Italian Peasant.
Taylor, T. E—Noble, time Charles II.
Thacker, Col—Q. C.
Thacker, Mrs—Marquise de la Reyne Louis Quinze.
Thompson, H. I. P—Cavalier—time Chas II.
Thompson, Mrs—Dame, time Chas. II.
Thorburn, C., Capt—Jack Tar.
Thom, R—Blue Coat Boy.
Turner, H—"Ace of Hearts."
Ward, Dr—Manteau Venetian.
Ward, Mrs—Noble, Lady of Venice.
Ward, Miss—"Bo-Peep."
Ward, Miss—Lombard Peasant.
Wakefield, Major—"Paul Pry."
Wakefield, Mr—Lady time Louis XV.
Walton, R—1st Earl of Buckingham, 1746.
Walsh, Major P—An Irish Noble, 1640.
Walsh, Mrs—Wife of an Irish Noble.
Webb, W—"Fate."
West, Hon'ble—Marquise Louis XIII.
West, Mrs—Marquise de Souterre, time Louis XIII.
Willoughby, M—Marquise.
Wetropp, Sir M—Gentleman, 19th Century.
Westropp, Lady—Lady, 19th Century.
Weir, Dr—Claude Duval.
Westbrook, Captain—A Cavalier.
Westbrook, Mrs—A Vivandiere.
Wood, Mr—An American Fireman.
Wood, Mrs—Jeanette.
Wyllie, F R S—Cavalier.

Mrs. Souter, Mrs. Portman, Mrs Graham, Miss Cameron } Watteau Quadrille.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE—BRUTAL MURDER IN CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KISTNARAJAPURA, 26TH JANUARY.

On Friday morning the Commander-in-Chief inspected the native regiments; the European corps drilling independently at skirmishing and outpost duty under their own immediate commanders; the Cavalry Brigade (1st division) were out as usual all over the country under their efficient Brigadier, Colonel Prettijohn, C.B., who had some of them out again for a couple of hours in the evening; the batteries of Field Artillery also had a pretty hard morning's work. To do them justice they don't seem much addicted to lying idle, for on Saturday morning (holiday) C-9th and C-20th Batteries R. A. were up with the lark to play a foot-ball match; and played it too not in a lazy, flagging manner, for it was a genuine hard contest, kicks and tumbles being the order of the day; and although the ground abounds with a short prickly scrub, the thorns of which would soon knock up "patent leathers," the way the players rolled one another over in it would lead spectators to imagine it was a bed of roses; and I fancy the celebrated military "physician" who said some few months since "that there was not a hundred *sound* men "throughout the British Army in India" would have felt inclined to alter his opinion, could he have witnessed the game. The match was won by the C-20th Battery—one goal only after two hours' play.

The sudden transitions from joy to sorrow so common in this life were fully exemplified on the same day, as another of those deliberate murders, unhappily becoming a great deal too common in the army, was perpetrated in the Second Division. A gunner named Maloney, of the B-20th R. A., was a prisoner in the guard tent of his battery, sober, and with nothing unusual about him to excite suspicion. Towards six o'clock in the evening all the men on guard were outside the tent listening to a band playing close by, when quite coolly the prisoner, being alone, possessed himself of a carbine and ammunition belonging to one of the guard, loaded the piece, walked to the door of the tent and shot the corporal in charge, only a few yards distant from him, the ball passing clean through the unfortunate man's stomach. Gunner Malony was immediately knocked down and secured, and that not in the gentlest manner, for his comrades would have liked to take summary justice upon him; nor yet a moment too soon, for he expressed his regret at not having "done for a few more," and his satisfaction at "having killed the man he intended." Meanwhile the doctor was sent for, and on his arrival the wounded man (Corporal Cattermole) asked, "would he get over it?" Sadly enough he was told he could not expect to live more than two or three hours. He accepted the verdict resignedly, and after lying quiet a few minutes, desired that the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Battery who could be found might be sent for. This was done, and no call could be more readily answered than this was by one and all. He then addressed a few words of farewell to his comrades, and desired them to try and do something for his young wife—a bride of scarcely three months. Within three hours the poor fellow expired, and was buried on Sunday evening, to the deep regret of his Battery, with whom he was an universal favourite, having always been a steady, quiet non-commissioned officer, and one of the best rough-riders in the brigade. The prisoner was removed to the military jail at Bangalore under a strong escort next morning. The only motive assignable for his dastardly act is that on Thursday night he was drunk and riotous in the tent to which he belonged, and abused the deceased, who was then compelled to confine him. Released, or rather told off on Saturday morning, he again got in the guard-room, whether purposely, with the intention of committing the deed or not, has not transpired. The troops being in camp the query arises why not carry out martial law to its fullest extent and bring this coldblooded murderer to a drumhead courtmartial, and execute him in presence of all the soldiers now lying here, a wholesome example to those who would follow in his steps, and a step it elf which I am sure would meet with the general approbation of all.

To-morrow morning the first division has another engagement, with cavalry and artillery brought to bear. You will get the result by the next post. The number of visitors flocking to the camp is, if anything, on the increase, and as numbers of soldiers go to Bangalore on Saturday and Sunday, the traffic is considerable; the Railway Company however are not always prepared to meet emergencies, for to-night the station at Bangalore was crowded to excess by men (and officers also) returning to Camp, and the last carriage in the station (according to one of the officials) was brought into requisition. Even then the passengers were literally crammed in on top of each other; nor was this all, for the train was nearly twenty minutes late at starting. This would make it be the same in arriving, and being the last at night, due at the new station of Cadgoody, only just in time for those whose leave expired at tattoo to reach home, all these men must be late and liable to get into trouble. Were the Camp going to last much longer, it would be advisable for the Railway Company to start the train ten minutes earlier.

Holloway's Pills—Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any disorders of the Liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, and rouse a sluggish liver. For bowel complaints it is invaluable as it removes every primer de augement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations may be used at all times, and in all climates, by persons affected with biliousness, nausea, or disordered livers. For a tuleacy and healthum they are specilos. Indeed no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective power.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY'S CONCERT.

We venture to think the most fastidious will admit that the programme of to-night's concert is unusually attractive. The instrumental portion for flute, violin, violincello, and piano would alone be worth going to hear, for there is every promise of the precision, the delicacy, and the finish which can only be given by professionals and their equals. It can be no secret as to whose is the flute; nor is there much difficulty in naming the other amateurs, for there is but one voice in Bombay now which can give us the high and florid passages of Bellini's beautiful scena and Ricci's sparkling duo; nor is it too much to say that there is but one who can give, as it should be given, that grand and solemn prayer from "Mose in Egitto" as arranged by Thalberg, and who has mastered the wonderful execution of Schalhoff's "Carnival de Venice," which, in its day, was the great concert piece of all our great pianists.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may not have heard the operas from which the selections have been made, we give a brief summary of their plots; and from these may be learnt the nature of the music, the situation, and the bye-play.

"*La Stella Confidente*" has been sung on two or three occasions by Signorina De Marchi, and there is not a note in it that is not within the richest portion of her register. Her rendering of the simple air has always been appreciated; and especially would we draw attention to the surpassing beauty of the violincello accompaniment.

"*Care Compagne.*"—This is from Bellini's well known opera of the "Sonnambula." Amina, the prettiest of all the village beauties, is betrothed to Elvino, who is also beloved by Lisa, the pretty hostess of the village inn. Whilst all are celebrating the signing of the contract, a distinguished stranger arrives, and is received by Lisa with great ceremony. She tells him what is going on, and he then notices the pretty Amina. At nightfall the villagers disperse, telling him that their village is haunted by a very terrible ghost which has been seen by all of them. Retiring to his room he hears a noise, and then through the window enters Amina. She is walking in her sleep, and all her talk is of Elvino, their betrothal, and her happiness. She goes to his bed and lies down on it, and Lisa, who has been attending the stranger, runs off to tell Elvino. He rushes in with his friends, and poor Amina wakes to find herself accused of infidelity. In vain the Count offers explanations. The distracted lover will hear nothing. The artful Lisa plays upon his suspicions, and so far gains her end that he promises to marry her. Again there is a holiday: this time to witness the contract between Elvino and Lisa. The festivities are prolonged to a late hour, and all are about to separate, when suddenly the cry is raised—the ghost. Struck with terror they are rooted to the spot, and every eye is turned to the well-known mill, where a figure in white appears on the narrow plank, which passes the great wheel. The stranger enjoins silence, and the simple villagers kneel in prayer. Slowly the figure advances, and as the light falls upon her face, there is a suppressed cry of joy and fear. It is Amina! Safely she crosses the plank, although it threatens to give way, and still sleeping she comes down amongst them. The unhappy Elvino can hardly be restrained from embracing her as she speaks of her love and its requital. At length she dreams that all has been explained, that her lover is convinced, and that the ring is again on her finger. At this moment Elvino replaces it and she awakes. Surrounded by all her old friends, and happy beyond measure, she bursts out into that glorious finale "A! non Guinge." The air here given is the one she sings when she first invites her friends to witness her betrothal.

"*Quanto Amore.*"—Rozina Isotta, a pretty flower-seller, has attracted the notice of the great Doctor Dulcamara, who tries to persuade her that he possesses a wonderful elixir, which, if she will only take it, will for ever secure her his undying affection. Isotta only laughs at him, and tells him she already possesses an elixir which has done wonders, for it has secured her the love of her own Nemorino. The more he pleads the more she laughs at him, and it is from this scene that the duo is taken.

"*M'Appari.*"—This air is from Flotow's opera of Martha. The scene is in England, and the time is that of Queen Anne. Lady Henrietta, one of the maids of honour, is wearied by the monotonous splendour of court life, and sitting listlessly in a window looking out over Richmond Park, she hears the songs of a party of peasants on their way to the fair. Suddenly she thinks it would be great fun to join them, and acting upon the impulse she induces Sir Tristan, an old admirer, to accompany her. Her maid Nancy she takes with her. Arrived at the fair they enter into its spirit, and accept the offer of two young farmers, Plunket and Lionel, to hire them as servants. They accept the earnest fee, and are thus legally bound to their masters for a twelvemonth. At this stage Tristan attemps to turn the affair into a joke, but he is driven away with indignation, and Henrietta finds it is too late to recede. She and Nancy are taken off to the farm-house; and here Lionel falls in love with Henrietta and declares his passion; but is laughed at. Tristan, having discovered their abode, rescues them, and Lionel's affection preys upon his mind to such an extent that he goes mad. His father, on his death-bed, bequeathed him to the care of Plunket and gave him a ring, with the charge that whenever Lionel was in distress the ring should be given to the queen. This is done by Henrietta, and it then turns out that Lionel is the only son of the banished Earl of Derby, some time dead. The young earl is reinstated, but his mind is distracted. It is hinted that a scene like that when his misfortune commenced might be beneficial, and Henrietta improvises one on her own part. Everything is imitated, and she with Nancy resume their disguise. The plot is successful, and all ends happily. The air is sung by poor Lionel in his dreamy moments, and he begins with the first few bars of a song which he heard sung by Henrietta just before he declared his love.

Crispino e la Comare.—Crispino is a poor shoemaker in Venice, and his wife Annetta helps him to eke out a living by selling flowers, &c. Fortune is very hard upon them, until one day Crispino meets a strange lady—a Comare—who recommends him to set up as a celebrated doctor able to cure all and everything. She also gives him a bag of money, and with this he hurries home. He shows it to his wife, and tells her it was given to him by a miser but she, poor soul, not knowing who or what a Comare may be, fires up with jealousy. It is this quarrel which is shown in the duo.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADEN, 22ND JANUARY.

There seems to be great difficulty in getting the 127 European volunteers from H. M's 105th Light Infantry away from this station, though their time is fully expired and they are relieved of their arms, &c. In the beginning of the unexpected Lahej difficulty, they were ordered to remain in Aden until further orders; secondly, they were under orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on board the Dalhousie, when she left this; and thirdly, the brigade order was issued in the week before last, that they should positively prepare themselves to embark on board H.M.'s Indian relief troop-ship Malabar, outward bound. Accordingly the whole number, with two staff officers, who also have volunteered for India, made themselves ready. On the morning of the 19th inst., at 10-30, the Malabar being signalled, the volunteers packed their kit and things with all possible haste and went here and there to bid adieu to their friends, expecting every moment to receive the final order to quit Aden. As soon as the Malabar cast her anchor outside the lighthip, General Schneider, C.B., accompanied by Brigade Major C. M. Griffith, Capt Raikes, Lieut. Mansel, Colonel Penn, C.B., and some other officers went on board and saw the commander, who informed them that there was no room in his ship for one single soul additional to those he had already, more than 1,700 souls. General Schneider had accordingly to cancel

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, Jan. 9.)

THE only topic of interest in Germany is the health of the Emperor, which has so far improved during the past few days that His Majesty has been able to take carriage exercise.

In France a new law to govern the press, which will deprive editors of the benefit of trial by jury, is exciting much interest. The President held a grand reception on Sunday last, which was numerously attended. The debate on the law relating to the appointment of mayors in France came off last night, and the result was a defeat of the Government by forty-two votes. The ex-King Francis II. of Naples has taken up his residence in Paris.

A *coup d'etat* has taken place in Spain. The Cortes were opened on January 2, and a vote of confidence being challenged and carried, Senor Castelar and his Cabinet at once resigned. Early the next morning the Captain-General of Madrid entered the Cortes with a strong military force and dispersed the members at point of bayonet. A new Ministry has been formed, of which Marshal Serrano is the president.

The siege of Cartagena is proceeding with increased activity. It is asserted that the burning of the frigate Tetuan last week was an intentional act. A powder magazine blew up yesterday, causing much damage to the works in the town and forts. The fire of the besieging army is vigorously kept up, and the Government troops are approaching nearer the outworks every day.

The Portuguese Cortes have been opened by the King in person; in his speech His Majesty describes the tranquil and prosperous condition of the country, and its friendly relations with foreign powers. It is now stated that the Portuguese Government has not withdrawn the concession made to England regarding the establishment of a sanatorium at Madeira, but that it is merely desirous of ascertaining the nature of the complaint of all invalids who may be taken there.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius is considered probable at an early date, as the volcanic action of the mountain increases in violence daily.

It is now officially denied that Spain has demanded an indemnity for the loss of the Virginius. Damages cannot be claimed under the protocol signed between the United States and Spain, and the decision of the Geneva arbitrators is believed to bar any indirect claims.

On the West Coast of Africa great activity prevails. A bridge has been formed over the Prah, and a formidable redoubt is to be erected on the Ashantee side of the river. The health of Sir Garnet Wolseley has much improved.

The ceremony of removing the body of the late Emperor of the French to the new mortuary in the Roman Catholic Church at Chiselhurst takes place to-day being the anniversary of the Emperor's death.

To-day His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended the civic ceremony of unreiling the equestrian statue to the late Prince Consort on the Holborn Viaduct, and to-morrow, with the Princess, will take his departure for St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at St. Petersburg and has been graciously received by the Russian royal family and the population.

The Hon. E. C. Yorke has been elected for the county of Cambridge, and Mr. J. E. Dorington for Stroud, both Conservatives.

Baron Martin has resigned his office as Judge of the Court of Exchequer.

Dr. Kenealy has made some good points in the Claimant's defence. His speech is expected to last until Monday.

The witness Luie has been examined at Bow-street on a charge of perjury when giving his evidence before the jury in the Tichborne case, and he has made some extraordinary statements with regard to the conduct of Mr. Whalley and Mr. Guildford Onslow.

Captain Maunsell, late 32nd Regiment, has been charged with an assault on the Duke of Cambridge, who was struck twice or three times in the street with much violence. The accused has been remanded.

Sir Bartle Frere has been delivering an address on African affairs to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute.

Mr. Grant Duff has defended the policy of the Government with regard to Indian affairs.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General Sir J. C. Chatterton, Bart.; F. Wormald, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Genera Lord De Ros; Baroness de Clifford, Major Carnagie, C.B.; Col. H. Daniel, late Coldstream Guards; E. S. Halswell, Esq., J. P. for Middlesex; Col. F. S. Hamilton, late R. A.

THE REVENUE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE conclusion of three-fourths of the present financial year makes it possible to predict with comparative accuracy the fiscal results of the twelve months which will terminate on the 31st of March. The year, it must be remembered, commenced with an estimated deficit. The expenditure was placed in the Appropriation Act at £75,512,000. The revenue was estimated in the Budget at £73,762,000. The deficit of £1,750,000 was, of course, mainly due to the decision which Mr. Lowe formed of trusting to the growth of the revenue for the liquidation of one-half of the indemnity, or £1,600,000; but it was larger than it would have otherwise been from the considerable supplemental estimates, which were proposed and voted after the details of the Budget had been settled. A Budget which was based on a possible deficit of nearly £2,000,000 naturally excited some consternation in financial circles. Most of our contemporaries condemned the improvidence of the Minister in relying on the continued expansion of a revenue which they thought had already shown symptoms that it had ceased to expand. We were almost alone in April in approving the course which Mr. Lowe decided on taking. But there can be very little question now that it was both justifiable and politic. The expenditure of the year has, indeed, been swelled by the war in which we have been unhappily involved. The strain on the revenue has in consequence been greater than could have been anticipated; yet, notwithstanding this circumstance, it is now almost certain that the revenue of the year will more than cover its expenditure, and that Mr. Lowe's original anticipations will be fully justified.

It is not very easy to predict the dimensions which the expenditure of the year will probably attain. In 1872-3, when it was estimated that it would amount to rather less than £71,900,000, it only slightly exceeded £71,000,000. In 1873-4 it was supposed that we should require without the Alabama claims £72,300,000 or about £4,00,000 more than was voted in the previous year. Our estimated expenditure, then, for the present financial year was placed at about £100,000 a quarter more than had been thought sufficient twelve months previously. If this estimate was correct, we ought, again excluding the Alabama claims, to have spent in the three quarters which are already concluded some £300,000 more than we did in the corresponding portion of 1872-3. But in lieu of spending only £300,000 more than we did then our expenditure has exceeded by considerably more than £1,000,000 our outlay last year. The difference probably represents the cost which the Ashantee war has as yet occasioned. The fact that this excess has already been incurred makes it almost certain that the expenditure of the twelve months will reach the whole amount contemplated in the Budget. Whatever surplus the revenue may show next April, no portion of it will arise from retrenchments in the estimated expenditure. Our outlay is more likely to exceed than to fall short of the Budget estimate. Under these circumstances it is a matter of especial satisfaction that the revenue should have continued to display its extraordinary elasticity. In 1872-3 the national income amounted to £76,608,770. It was estimated that the reduction of the income-tax by a penny in the pound, and the concurrent remission of one moiety of the sugar duties, would reduce its amount to £73,762,000; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was assured that he was oversanguine in naming so large a sum. But it is abundantly evident now that, instead of £73,762,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer may fairly hope to receive nearly £77,000,000. The revenue which during the three first quarters of 1872-3 only amounted to £51,684,686 has in the present year already yielded £52,788,593. It is true that a considerable portion—namely, £800,000—of this sum is due to the circumstance that the Treasury has repaid to the Exchequer the extraordinary sum which was wrongfully applied a year ago out of the revenue of the Post Office to telegraphic purposes. It is also true that as the greater portion of the income tax only falls due on January 1, the effect of the Budget will be more noticeable during the succeeding quarter than it has been hitherto. But it is clear that, on the one hand, the revenue, even without the extraordinary payment by which it has been increased, shows an excess over the income of the previous year; while it is fair, on the other, to anticipate that the loss which the reduction in the income tax will involve in the coming quarter will be partially compensated by the increased yield of other taxes. We are justified, therefore, in predicting that the revenue of the year will be at least as productive as that of 1872-3, that it will exceed by more than £3,000,000 Mr. Lowe's estimate, and that it will reach the unprecedented sum of nearly £77,000,000.

It is, indeed, true that the critics who took exception to the Budget are justifying the objections which they raised then by one circumstance. Whatever, they argue, may have been the elasticity of the revenue, the balances have been seriously contracted during the last twelve months. The balances at the close of last March amounted to nearly £12,000,000, and it is almost certain that they will not reach at the end of the financial year that sum. But the great reduction which has been made in the balances was both inevitable and desirable. Once every quarter the Treasury is bound by law to ascertain the exact surplus of revenue over expenditure, and to apply the fourth of it in the succeeding quarter to the reduction of our national liabilities. In accordance with this rule the Treasury have applied during the last nine months more than £3,500,000 to the purchase and extinction of stock. They have been, in other words, reducing our permanent liabilities out of the balances at the rate of nearly £5,000,000 a year. No one can seriously pretend that it is advisable for this country to retain an unproductive balance of £12,000,000 in its banker's hands. The best use to be made of such a sum is to apply some portion of it to the reduction of our permanent liabilities. This is the use which has been made of it during the present financial year. The charge of the National Debt has in consequence been appreciably lightened.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

MR. GUILDFORD ONSLOW has sent to the papers a statement of his relations with Luie, in which he says that when he first met Luie he subjected him to a severe cross-examination regarding the Osprey, testing him by the evidence given in the late trial, and he could not shake him in a single point. Afterwards, Mr. Onslow says, they had frequent conversations on the case, chiefly regarding the Osprey. "One one occasion I asked him if he could draw. He said he could. I asked him to sketch me the Osprey as he had known her. He made me a very fair rough sketch of a barque, with three masts, with two cabins on deck, with the remarkable circumstance of making the mizenmast pass right through the cabin. The sketch he made was in full sail. I have it by me." Some time after Luie had given his evidence, Mr. Onslow asked the mate of the Queen of the South, who gave evidence on the trial as having seen the Osprey in Melbourne Harbour in 1854, and who said he did not know Jean Luie, to sketch the Osprey as he remembered her, "upon which he drew me a most artistic sketch of a vessel at anchor, very like Jean Luie's sketch, with the same remarkable circumstance of making the mizenmast pass through the main cabin on deck, precisely in the same position as Jean Luie had sketched it." Both sketches, Mr. Onslow says, are in his possession. He also states that the reason why he wished to hurry Luie away to America, and why he and Mr. Whalley gave him money for that purpose, was that Luie had agreed to find two persons who would confirm his statements, and having found them to telegraph two words—"Found—coming." Mr. Onslow adds:—"I always understood Jean Luie recognized the Claimant, but that the Claimant never recognized him, except from the truthful statement he made regarding the Osprey, and from the fact that Jean Luie, like the real steward of the Osprey, spoke both Spanish and French. The Claimant, having tested him in both languages, believed him to be the man who saved him, and therefore did not hesitate to put him in the witness-box."

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON LIVINGSTONE AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

(Times.)

LAST evening Sir Bartle Frere delivered a lecture in the City Hall, Glasgow, under the presidency of Mr. John Burns, on "Livingstone and the present state of East Africa."

In the course of his address Sir Bartle Frere said,—From the time I first knew Livingstone he has always appeared to be likely to take his place in future history among the ideal heroes whose example has such a charm for all, old or young, who can feel any sympathy with that which is great of good. I will not detain you with the particulars of his early birth and education, of the exertions he so successfully made to obtain a useful education, or even of the great history of his discoveries, because I imagine there are few biographies better known to most of you than the biography of David Livingstone, from the hour of his birth till he last parted from you; but I wish to help you to form some clear idea of what he has done for the great continent of Africa. I must ask you to look out among the old books of any library which may be within your reach for any map of Africa more than 30 years old, the map must not be too old, because if you go back a couple of centuries you will probably find a map which embodies, though mostly from hearsay, much more real information of the country than our grandfathers possessed, but it is a curious instance of the mistakes into which the best canons of sceptical investigation of geography or historical problems may lead us to note how much sound geographical knowledge, collected from the time of Ptolemy down to the reign of Queen Anne, had been wiped out of our modern maps because the evidence on which it rested was not of the most direct kind—from competent eye witnesses and explorers. The best African maps of 40 years ago, with the exception of the Coast line and the old Dutch colony of the Cape, are almost a complete blank. The southern part of the great Desert of Sahara the region of the Niger, and of the eastern branches of the Nile may be filled up with more or less accuracy but the Nile is made to rise many degrees north of the Equator. The whole of Central Africa is a blank, with, perhaps, a lake or two doubtfully dotted in, their positions and shapes very far removed from any which can be found in that region so abounding in lakes, and the geographical descriptions usually set down the whole of this region as an inhospitable desert, often described as being similar in character to the great deserts of Northern and Southern Africa. No doubt some feeble protests in the interests of truth, as we now know it, may be found in writers of this period, but the general view of geography, as taught in our schools, was that which I have described. The great discoveries of the last generation had been mostly in the region of the Niger, to which the attention and interest of Europe had been so irresistably drawn by your countryman, Mungo Park. Such was the state of things when Dr. Livingstone's journey—beginning with his expedition in company with Mr. Oswell from the mission station at Lutakoo, and ending with his great expedition, under-taken single-handed, from sea to sea across the continent, by the line of the Zambesi—led the way to a complete revolution of our knowledge of Southern and Central Africa. It is no disparagement to the labours of those who preceded him in the lake region proper to say that but for the interest resulting from Livingstone's first journey it is very doubtful whether our present knowledge of the lake region might not have been postponed for a generation or two at least. Be that as it may, it is quite certain that the intense interest which the whole of what is called the religious and philanthropic world takes in the question of African exploration owes its present strength and direction mainly to Livingstone's labours. I will now say a few words as to the object of his last expedition and its possible future results. I have frequently heard it said by well-informed geographers, as well as by others that Livingstone's last expedition was undertaken with vagueness of purpose, and with a very indefinite idea of the objects he was aiming at. When last I saw him on his way back to Africa before he entered on the exploration in which he has ever since been engaged, it struck me that something of the kind might be said, and almost as we were parting I asked him what I might tell people who inquired of me what was his plan, where we might expect to hear of him after he had first disappeared among the wilds of Central Africa, and in what direction we should seek for him should his absence be unexpectedly prolonged? He answered by telling me, with an injunction not to make his answer prematurely known, that the general object of his expedition, as indicated by his friend the late Sir Roderick Murchison, was to trace the boundaries to the east, south, and west of the Great Nile Basin. You will observe in any good recent map—among the best of which you may reckon those of your countryman Keith Johnston—that the centre of Africa appears to form a basin in which between the desert to the north and mountainous ranges to the east and south are contained a vast series of enormous freshwater lakes, into which drains a great portion of the rain falling in tropical abundance over a large portion of the continent. This basin is tapped certainly on the north by the Nile, possibly on the west by the Congo, and it may be in other directions south and eastward; but the limits of the basin and the general direction of the main rivers of the several series draining into and out of the basin were to be the objects of Livingstone's search. He was to try as far as possible to follow the watershed of the basin and note any lines of drainage which might exist towards the sea coast. With regard to the possible duration of his travels and the place where, if spared to complete them, he might emerge he reminded me of the impossibility of predicting anything, owing to the unavoidable uncertainty of every plan of African travel. You must remember that it does not, with the exception of a few well-known routes, at all rest with the traveller in Central Africa to decide by what route he will march. This will depend upon the caprices of hundreds of ephemeral Potentates through whose territory he has to travel. He told me he had purposely abstained from making his objects and plans generally known, because he felt sure that a long time must elapse before any one could hear of him. He knew that his countrymen would look for him, and he did not wish to risk any one's life except his own by tempting his friends to undertake perilous journeys in search of him. I have been constantly asked when I think he will return. I can conceive no other answer possible from any one who knows him save that he will not return, while life and strength and supplies last, till he has accomplished the object of his expedition. This may take a long time. You see what a large space he has covered by his unwearied energy in ceaseless tramping. But much yet remains to be done. It is possible that he might strike on discoveries which would speedily unravel that great mystery of the limit of the Nile basin, but he may not be so fortunate, and we may be sure he will never willingly come back leaving his work unfinished. Now, can any one guess with any confidence where he will emerge? Almost any side of the basin would be possible. Sir Samuel Baker, we know, thinks Livingstone is already out of the Nile basin, and is among the effluents of the Congo. In that case we may hear of him any day, but he may find his way to the northward or go back to Ujiji for supplies. In either of these cases we might hope to hear of him. Besides the chance of his being able to communicate with the advanced positions of the Egyptians where they were planted by Sir Samuel Baker if he goes north, or with the German Expedition if he turns north-west, we may have every hope of his being met by one or other of the expeditions especially sent out to communicate with him. I need not recount their history. You know that your fellow-townsman, Mr. Young, of Kelly, undertook the whole charge of the equipment and maintenance of the West Coast expedition under Lieutenant Grandy, *via* the Congo, and just before Mr. Young left for Egypt he was kind enough to inform me that he did not intend to confine himself simply to starting the expedition, but that he would take care it was efficiently maintained as long as it was required to remain out. A letter I lately received from Mr. Bates, one of the accomplished secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society, and himself a most experienced traveller, gives the following as the chief facts:—

"As to the present state of our Livingstone East Coast Relief Expedition under Lieutenant Cameron, it consists of those gallant young Englishmen—he should have said an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman—full of pluck and enterprise, who have given proof of the same in their successful march to Unyanyembe, at which place they arrived at the end of August last. On the courage and determination of these young officers the British people may thoroughly rely, and if supported they will not only carry their fresh supplies to Livingstone, but continue the great work of discovery under his direction, if he should require rest or escort him to Zanzibar on his way home if he desires it. Second, the greatly increased cost of everything at Zanzibar, not only of the wages of men, but food, &c. and the large scale of the expedition have exhausted the funds subscribed by the public for the relief of Livingstone. The Royal Geographic al Society are willing to contribute as far as their resources will allow, but this will not be sufficient unless supplemented by the public. Thirdly, the expedition according to the latest news, incurred fresh expenses at Unyanyembe to enable them to continue forward to Ujiji. By this time they have probably arrived at that place, and if so will infallibly soon obtain tidings of Livingstone's whereabouts. Fourthly, Livingstone left Unyanyembe in August, 1872, and marched round the south end of Tanganyika, so that by this time he may be somewhere west of the Lake opposite Ujiji. A portion of the relief expedition in such case will go forward to find him. It will not be easy to send fresh supplies to Cameron, much of his work will be done before they could reach him; but in the event of his stay being much prolonged it would be practicable and highly desirable to cheer him with news of an increased credit sent up by some quick messenger. Our present purpose is to continue collecting subscriptions on account of the Livingstone relief fund, and to provide funds sufficient to prevent the disappointment which must ensue if the enterprising travellers should be brought to a standstill from want of funds, or be obliged to return to avoid being starved. Should we succeed in collecting more than will be required for this purpose, we propose to apply it in a way which I venture to hope will meet with the approbation of all subscribers by placing it in the hands of Dr. Livingstone's trustees, for the purpose of applying the proceeds as they may from time to time think desirable for the benefit of the female members of his own and his brother Charles's family, who would look to Dr. Livingstone as their natural guardian and protector, now that his brother is dead."

I have not unfrequently been asked what further benefit and practical result I expect from Dr. Livingstone's labours. I answer that the geographical problem alone which he will have solved must exceed in importance and interest those of any other explorers since the days of Columbus. But, apart from all questions of geographical science, I believe that the commercial, political, and moral consequences must prove far more important than anything of the kind which has been effected since the discovery of the new world. As regards commercial prospects, let us reflect for a moment what a very small share Africa has in the commerce of the world, when we contrast the vast extent and favourable position of the continent and its varied and boundless resources with the total amount of its foreign commerce. Up to 50 years ago Africa was, commercially speaking, little better than a blank, except as a storehouse of slave labour. Half a century ago you got no coffee or corn from Egypt, no palm oil from the West Coast. There are possibly men now in the room who recollect the time when the whole commerce of Africa was commercially of less importance to us than of any third rate commercial Power in Europe. Matters are much changed now, but let us fix our attention more particularly on that part of equatorial Africa with which alone Livingstone has had to do. Its commerce, apart from slaves, was almost annihilated when first he drew attention to its capabilities. It is now rapidly increasing and is full of promise. Let us consider a few of the principal items, actual and prospective. It might be the granary of the Arabian seas. But for the slave trade it might now be growing grain, not only to supply all our deficiencies in Bengal, but it might be one of our great storehouses of grain for all Europe. Of oil seeds it is even now one of the most important producing countries, but the greater part of the oil seeds goes to France and Germany. Of ivory it has almost the monopoly, as it has of gum copal, the material of so many varnishes, for which now have an almost unlimited demand, while the East Coast of Africa has an unlimited supply. The trade in cowries is very extensive, and its history is as curious as any I know in the annals of commerce. Cotton grows absolutely wild, and only requires that slave trading should be abolished to be exported in abundance. Orchilla weed and dye stuffs are already important articles of export, as are hides from the whole coast and cattle of the finest quality. Sugar might be largely exported from every part of the coast, as might jute and other fibres. Gold has been from the earliest ages one of the exports from the country inland from Sopula and vast deposits of coal have lately been traced at various points along a line of nearly 800 miles from the countries bordering on the Congo Colony to the Rovuma. A specimen of coal procured for me by the kindness of Captain Fraser lies before you. I need not enlarge upon the importance of this fact to the commerce of East Africa, and, indeed, to the commerce of all that part of the world. As regards exports, then, there can be little doubt as to the commercial capabilities of the coast which Livingstone has done so much to restore to the place it occupied in the commercial world of the Arabian seas before it was stricken by the blight of slavery, but you may ask what will these people take from us in return? I can only say that in this respect the possible future of the African coast seems to me even more promising than that of India on the coast. We touched at 24 places between Cape Guardafui and Mozambique, and sometimes saw a little more of the interior. Everywhere we found Indians carrying on a retail trade in the same sorts of cottons, hardware, cutlery, and earthenware, chiefly Swiss and German, which we see in India. The people seem as fond of trade as any people I ever saw. There is no limit to their powers to buy save those which the slave trade imposes. Stop the slave trade, and you may add at once millions of eager customers who are willing to pay you in various kinds of produce, which are in demand in all parts of the world; not less important will be the political results of Dr. Livingstone's labours. Consider for a moment what Africa now counts for politically. Egypt is, no doubt, on the eve of becoming a great modern power, and if Egypt could go on prospering as she has prospered of late years, no doubt she might count for much in the future politics of Europe and Asia; but Egypt at present bears in her bosom the curse of African slavery, and till freed from this she can never become what she might otherwise be as a holder of the keys of some of the most important commercial routes in the whole world, and as possessing virtually one of the great gates to the interior of Africa and all its resources. But when you have reckoned Egypt you have reckoned the whole political consequences at present of the African continent. And is it nothing to have shown the way by which Africa may become an assemblage of nations, which even now have a physical force, which, concentrated and wisely directed, might be a great influence in the affairs of the world, but which, elevated and civilized as Livingstone and men of his stamp would elevate and civilize her, would possess at least as great a share as any other quarter of the globe in the political destinies of the future. Still less necessary was it to dwell on the possible moral results of Livingstone's labours. Even if he were the vainest of dreamers, such self-devotion to an unselfish cause could never be lost on the world; but if we are right in believing that he sees the true path for improving even a few of the teeming millions of Africa, who shall set bounds to the gratitude which ought to be his due? We frequently hear the question asked "What do you suppose are Dr. Livingstone's motives in staying away so long from this country and not coming back to enjoy the respect which he has so fairly earned?" His motives I believe are those which have actuated all the greatest men in all the greatest deeds they have done since the foundation of the world. He has, I believe, a pure unselfish love for the human race, that love which is shown at its highest in the love of a great Christian philosopher for all that is calculated to do good to mankind. I feel assured that no lower motive, no mere love even of exercise or the advancement of knowledge, no craving for difficult enterprise, could have sustained your great townsman in the work in which he has been engaged, not for a season but for a lifetime, and to which he has devoted and will, I feel convinced, continue to devote all his energies. Mingled with such inquiries as those to which I have referred have been questionings as to the degree in which I suppose he has naturalized himself in Africa and become like one of the Africans. To these questionings I can answer that I believe him to be still, and to have always been in heart, in conduct, in thought, and speech what he began by being, a missionary of the Cross, doing, saying, and thinking nothing which was inconsistent with his great Exemplar. No doubt you can go into passages in his work, and to actions of his, which are not according to the most orthodox pattern of missionary works. In outward fashion he may sometimes have seemed to dwell more on the physical characteristics and aspect of the scene around him than on its spiritual condition, but this, I feel assured, is only one of the many symptoms that you may observe in him of that large-hearted philanthropy to which no want of humanity, physical or moral, can seem insignificant. I have met many men with the keen insight of science and artistic feeling for outward form and peculiarity of structure, but I have seldom seen those qualities more acutely than in this great traveller. While nothing, however, escapes his observation, his mind always seemed to me fixed on the one great end of his life—the civilization of Africa by the one means which he knows to be effectual,—namely, by rendering her capable of taking her place among the Christian communities of the world. On this point I might have thought myself somewhat biased by my liking for the man, but one of the most curious things I observed regarding him while I was in Africa, was that however much he might be held I had almost said in detestation by those with whose infamous practices his work would clash, I never heard a word inconsistent with a feeling of the deepest respect. It might often be there was more of awe than of love in what was said regarding him; but I would ask you what except the inherent goodness and greatness of the man could inspire an abiding sense of awe towards an unarmed, unprotected, solitary, aged Englishman? Let me add, in passing, a few words of tribute to his late brother Charles, a man whom I have never known, but who, judging from what I have read of his writings, and heard of his brother's feeling towards him, was every way worthy of the name he bore. He died, as you are aware, very recently, coming home from the scene of his labours on the west coast of Africa, and I trust his countrymen will not allow those who were dear to him to be bereaved, not only of a parent and husband, but of their sole means of support. Time does not allow of my dwelling on the general results to Africa which may, I think, be reasonably expected from the labours of Livingstone. I make no apology for identifying those labours in the great work of abolishing first the slavet trade, and then, as far as possible, slavery also, even in the heart of Africa itself. I feel assured that it is no hopeless prospect that we are looking forward to when we expect that Africa may now, for the first time since we have known her, have free scope to the civilizing influence of other portions of the world on every part of her coasts. What great national movements may result from a very few years of such intercourse may be seen on our own continent, but still more in Asia; and I cannot think it is a wild day-dream to believe in the possibility of independent African States, protected, may be, by Imperial Powers or other races, Asiatic or European, but administered by negroes who have been trained in the civilization of Europe. Could this only be effected even on the smallest scale, could what has been done in Madagascar within the last 50 years be repeated in two or three portions of Negro Africa, you will not say that Living stone has lived and laboured in vain. Meantime, I think he may be to you, young men of his native city, one of the many Scotchmen who may be fitly represented to you as a hero worthy of your ideal allegiance. (Loud applause.)

Yesterday afternoon Sir Bartle Frere was entertained at luncheon by the Corporation of Glasgow, in recognition of his distinguished services. A large and influential company was invited to meet the right hon. baronet.

The Lord Provost, in proposing the health of Sir Bartle Frere, alluded to the important services he had rendered in developing the resources of India while he officiated as Resident in Scinde and Governor of Bombay. He also spoke of the part he took in the suppression of the Indian mutiny and of his able and successful efforts towards the abolition of slavery on the East Coast of Africa.

Sir Bartle Frere, in acknowledging the toast, made a passing reference to the important part which Scotchmen had taken in what he regarded as the great works of that nation. In India many of these men, prominent in their efforts in promoting trade and commerce, and whose names were but little known to the world, were as great as any public men upon whom they could lay their hands, and their work would remain in that distant land as a fitting monument of the qualities which distinguished Scotchmen all over the world. One thing he learnt while in India, which he trusted would never be forgotten in this country—namely, that the qualities which distinguished men in commerce were precisely the same, and were exercised under precisely the same impulses as those which made our countrymen distinguished in science and literature, and terrible in war—a sense of stern public duty, a regard to higher motives than those of mere gain, and a desire to do their duty, whether seen or not seen. (Cheers.) With reference to the allusion of the Lord Provost as to what he was allowed to do in Africa, the right hon. gentleman said he would never have gone to that country had it not been for Livingstone. He looked upon himself as his emissary, as being simply allowed to take part in his work. It was Livingstone who aroused the conscience of England more than any single man had ever done, except, perhaps, Wilberforce, to a sense of her duty in the matter of slavery; and with regard to this subject he agreed with a remark that had fallen from one of the speakers (Admiral Sir James Hope)—that we might make as many Treaties as we pleased; that we might do what we could in the way of violent repression, but we would never put an end to the slave trade till we put an end to slavery. We must let slave-holding countries—Egypt, Turkey, and others—understand that they would not be admitted into the brotherhood of civilized nations unless they abjured slavery. (Applause.) And next to the entire suppression of slavery was the promotion of legitimate commerce. The people who were engaged in the slave trade embarked in it under what was one of the first impulses of mankind—they were hoping to make the best of such commodities as came to their hands. They happened to be able to prey upon their neighbours, to make merchandise of them, and that was the reason why we heard so much of the slave trade in countries where there was nothing but the human race that was of any value. Let these people feel that there was a civilized head ruling them; that whether they were ruled by a black man or by a white man it was a high motive that directed their rulers, that protected person and property and encouraged agriculture and commerce, and he believed we might then look to regeneration of that part of the world which lies so blank and waste. (Loud applause).

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CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 " "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for their Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra Lahore, and Shanghai.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal ... 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.
W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. MANAGER.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, a THEODOLITE and LEVEL, both by TROUGHTON and SIMS. Price moderate. Apply to "E. P." at this Office.
ENGLISH DOGCART for SALE. In good condition. Very Handsome Cart. Price Rs. 300. Address "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PAPER FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM